

The Herald and News.

WAR IN WASHINGTON!

Almost an Encounter Between Mr. N. G. Gonzales and J. H. Tillman.

[Special to the Columbia Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—The question of veracity at issue in the State and Evening Journal between N. G. Gonzales and J. H. Tillman nearly terminated in a personal difficulty between these gentlemen on the arrival of the South Carolina papers at the Metropolitan Hotel, this morning.

Tillman was standing in the lobby of the hotel covering with E. Brooks Sligh and myself when a copy of the State was handed him containing the article by Gonzales, in which he stated that the communication sent by Mr. Tillman to the Evening Journal some days since was false. Tillman, after reading this, looked around and seeing Gonzales, approaching him, says: "Read that now. I desire to know if you mean to say I am a liar."

Mr. Gonzales, after reading the article, replied: "My language refers to the original author of the statement you sent the Journal."

An excited conversation ensued, all of which could not fully understand, which attracted the attention of a large number of South Carolinians at this hotel and others, whereupon the gentlemen discontinued their talk, Gonzales going out on the sidewalk and Tillman remaining in the lobby.

I informed Tillman that Gonzales had asked me some evenings ago to tell him that he (Tillman) had lied in his statement sent to the Journal, relative to Gonzales' candidacy for office.

Tillman immediately demanded that I should go with him to Gonzales, whereupon Sligh interposed an objection to this course and advised that the matter be deferred until such time that the whole affair could be carefully considered with the hope of a satisfactory adjustment.

Tillman reluctantly acquiesced in this proposition, but quickly changed his mind, when at that moment, Gonzales re-entered the lobby. He angrily approached Gonzales and said: "Sir, Mr. Gillespie informs me that you authorized him to say for you that I lied in my dispatch to the Journal. What have you to say?"

Gonzales replied: "I do not care to discuss the matter here," and walked away. Mr. Tillman followed him a few steps, saying: "I will discuss it and settle it here or anywhere else you may mention."

Mr. Gonzales paid no attention, but continued to walk rapidly on toward the office. In view of the fact that the affair will go to the press, I was requested by Mr. Tillman to give my version of what transpired between him and Gonzales, and the above is exactly what I saw and heard.

I desire to say that I am quite friendly with both of these gentlemen and esteem them highly, and sincerely trust that there will be no serious result from what has occurred, and that the matter will be dropped and be considered as an honest misunderstanding of the matter.

THOMAS D. GILLESPIE.

A PERSONAL MATTER.

[Special to the State.]

Jim Tillman met Editor Gonzales at the news stand in the Metropolitan Hotel this morning, and asked him if his dispatch meant to say he lied. Mr. Gonzales replied, "I mean to say that you have made the charge lie." Mr. Tillman said he hadn't asserted it; he only said it was reported; that he got it from some one in the State Department. Mr. Gonzales asked his name. Mr. Tillman refused to give it. After some further talk, Mr. Tillman said: "I see you say you don't care to dignify me by notice." Mr. Gonzales said: "Yes, and I speak now simply because you bring it up directly."

A friend of Mr. Gonzales came up and beckoned Gonzales out of the hotel on another matter. As he was about to leave, Mr. Tillman said: "I did not care to dignify your statement by inquiring at the State Department." Mr. Gonzales replied: "You should have tried to dignify your report by proving it true." Mr. Tillman said: "What I said was true." Mr. Gonzales, going out, said: "The story is an infernal lie." Presently Mr. Gonzales re-entered the hotel. Mr. Tillman met him, and wanted to say a few words. Gonzales said he didn't want to discuss anything with him. Tillman said: "Gillespie (Tom) tells me you say I am a liar. Did you say it?" Gonzales replied: "This is not the place to discuss that question," and went to the bar shop. When he came out Mr. Tillman was not visible.

SAID TO BE A SHADY SENSATION.

[Special to the State.]

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The dispatch to the State about the Gonzales-Tillman interview was sent with the proviso that it was only to be published in case the Evening Journal contained misrepresentations. Copies of that paper received to-day show the justification for mentioning an otherwise trivial incident. The headlines were grossly misstating, and the dispatch was signed by a young man who declared, in presence of witnesses, that he heard nothing of the conversation except the opening remark. The following will supply the correction necessary.

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Washington, April 15.—With the exception of one remark, which I did not catch, because called off, for a moment, the report of the discussion at the news-stand between Mr. Gonzales and Mr. Tillman, published in the State of Friday, is accurate, according to my recollection. The conversation was conducted in a low tone. There was nothing threatening, in voice or manner. When Mr. Gonzales refused to discuss the matter with Mr. Tillman, he walked leisurely away towards the clerk's desk.

(Signed) "HARRY L. DEWEY," "Clerk at News Stand."

Mr. Queen's statement was read aloud in the hearing of Mr. Tillman, and signed in his presence. A. W. B.

THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

The Supply of Cheap Negro Labor Said to be a Menace to Their Progress.

[New York Sun.]

One interesting feature of the Federal census, the details of which are still appearing on the installment plan, has passed almost unnoticed though it is important. The total population of the fourteen States which constitute what has come to be known geographically as the South, is, by the census, 17,303,064. The total foreign population in these fourteen States is 453,911, or 2.61 per cent. of the total. In the United States generally, the proportion of foreign-born inhabitants has stood steadily at 13 or 14 per cent. In 1860 it was 13.16; in 1870, 14.44; in 1880, 13.82, and in 1890, 14.77. In the South, however, the proportion of foreign-born inhabitants continues to be infinitesimal. The havoc of war, the onset of speculators and adventurers at its close, the development of manufacturing industries, and the extension of the railway system have wrought no change. The tide of emigration keeps north of the Ohio. The foreign-born inhabitants of the city of Baltimore number 69,044; of New Orleans, 24,369; of Louisville, 25,510; of Wilmington, Del., 9,099; of Covington, Ky., 6,664, and of Wheeling, W. Va., 6,339; in all 148,984. If we deduct this total from the above total, 306,927 is the result, an insignificant fraction of 17,300,000, even before the deduction of 12,000 Cubans and other Westerners in Louisiana and 4,000 Italians in Louisiana outside of New Orleans. The South is essentially a country of native-born inhabitants. Except to a slight degree, in Baltimore and New Orleans, it is without a cosmopolitan character. No economic changes have robbed it of that distinction, and its fertility, the opportunities offered by cheap land, and the inducements of better means of transit appear to make no difference.

There is a table of the fourteen States, eleven of which vary little in population, and from it can be seen how small is the foreign-born element of the population. We do not include Texas, a State of different characteristics, and having a foreign-born population of more than 150,000, including 50,000 Mexicans and 50,000 Germans:

State. Native Foreign-born.

Georgia.....1,825,216 12,137

Kentucky.....1,709,279 59,336

Tennessee.....1,747,489 20,029

Virginia.....1,637,606 18,374

North Carolina.....1,614,245 3,702

Alabama.....1,498,240 14,777

Mississippi.....1,281,648 7,392

Florida.....1,144,879 6,270

Louisiana.....1,108,838 49,749

Arkansas.....1,113,915 14,264

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Delaware.....368,490 29,392

South Carolina.....153,832 13,161

There is a reason for everything, and the most plausible and satisfactory reason creditable to the people of the South for the fewness of foreign-born persons among them is the fact that the surplus supply of the cheap labor of negroes keeps down to unprofitable figures the rates of wages, and industry does not thrive or invention prosper where wages are low. Political considerations have nothing to do with the matter. The farmer, mechanic, husbandman, or retailer seeks, when emigrating from one place to another, the locality where his labor is best required; and the maintenance of high wages has kept the gates of entry in the United States swinging inwardly since 1861. But the South, as we see, has had little and gets little of the stream.

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HOPE FOR THE THREE C'S ROAD.

A New Syndicate Formed to Complete the Enterprise.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—It was learned to-day that there is a strong probability of the early completion of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad. A syndicate has been formed for that purpose and a definite offer has been made to the present owners of the company's securities, chief among whom are the Finance Company of Pennsylvania and the Investment Company of Philadelphia.

The offer made the Finance Company was accepted to-day at a meeting of the board of directors, and a similar offer will be considered by the directors of the Investment Company within a few days. The terms of the proposition have not been made public, but it is said to be a very favorable one for the security holders.

The scheme is understood to include the formation of a new company to complete the road, the capital for this purpose to be furnished by the syndicate. The securities of the Three C's will be surrendered by their present owners, who will receive in return the stock of the new corporation. Certain guarantees, it is stated, will be given to